

The London Times: Thunderer or Trained Seal?

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — The Times of London used to call itself "the top people's paper," and not-so-top people used to complain about its stuffy self-importance. But as it approaches its 200th birthday on Jan. 1, The Times has shed its tailcoat and donned a sports jacket.

Along with more sober articles, the paper's readers in the last few months have been treated to cash giveaways, to a long account of the state of Brigitte Bardot's psyche at 50 and to an exploration of the love life of Czar Alexander II of Russia.

Now those who don't like the paper these days say that its grammar is slipping, that its foreign coverage is trivial, that it pays too much attention to sports, that it is mesmerized by the royal family.

The paper that was once called The Thunderer because of the authoritative independence of its editorials is showing every sign, its critics maintain, of turning into Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's trained seal.

When, this past summer, the paper began running a contest called Portfolio, a giveaway based on the daily stock market tables, the cynics christened it "dingo." That was their way of implying that it was only a classier version of the bingo games of the tabloids, and of sneering at Rupert Murdoch, the Australian financier who bought the paper three years ago. A dingo is an Australian wild dog.

It has become common practice on Fleet Street to take potshots at the Murdochized Times and its sister newspaper, The Sunday Times. Only last month the usually aloof magazine The Economist mocked the changes wrought by the current editor, Charles Douglas-Home, and his predecessor, Harold Evans, whom Mr. Murdoch forced out. The paper's early editions, the magazine said, are littered with misprints and its columns inhabited by a "standing army of right-wing silly-billies."

But, as The Economist also noted, the paper's circulation has risen by 55 percent since Mr. Douglas-Home took over in early 1982, from 300,000 to more than 450,000, and half of that gain predated Portfolio.

(True to its new self, The Times took up part of its oncesacrosanct front page the other day to brag about its gains and about the fact that it had caught one of its rivals, The Guardian. It also gave front-page play to the annual report of its parent company, News International.)

Mr. Evans, now living in the United States, said on a visit to Britain last month that the current editors at The Times "have accepted a greater popularization than I would have tolerated."

Mr. Douglas-Home is in the hospital with a back ailment, but one of his associates asserted last month that the paper had neither been constrained nor swung to the right. He noted that it had recently argued that Mrs. Thatcher had waited too long to intervene in the coal miners' strike, and he insisted that The Times had always run a lot of pictures of the royal family.



The home news editor of The Times, David Blake, left, in discussion with John Brian, night editor.

As for the Portfolio contest, the editor commented: "We have had a few complaints, but really very few, and most of those have come from the kinds of readers who oppose all change — the same sort of people who complained when we put news on the front page for the first time" instead of the traditional classified advertisements.

Asked whether Mr. Murdoch had interfered with the editorial side of the paper, he replied, "No, and I mean no, because he doesn't interfere with what's working, and the new Times is clearly working."

The Times continues to lose money and is unlikely to reach the break-even point for two or three years even if all goes well, according to executives of the paper. But it is doing much better financially, and even its critics conceded that something had to be done to try to make it viable.

Editors and former editors of other Fleet Street papers see some good elements in the redesigned Times. Charles Win-tour, a press commentator who used to edit The Evening Standard, thinks its coverage of business news is vastly better, and Anthony Howard of The Observer says its feature articles are "improved out of all recognition."

But the general impression in the trade is that hard-news coverage has suffered. Unlike some American newspapers that added extra feature sections some years ago, The Times seems to have cut into its political and foreign news coverage in order to introduce more "bright writing."

Foreign coverage is widely seen as the poor relation of the Fleet Street papers — an impression heightened recently when both The Daily Mirror and The Observer closed New York bureaus. The Observer, which built its reputation on its foreign staff, now has only five full-time correspondents abroad, and many press critics believe that only The Financial Times maintains a foreign staff of the first caliber.

The Sunday Times, which is also owned by Mr. Murdoch, has lost many of its best-known writers in the last two years, including Stephen Fay, its Washington correspondent; Hugo Young, its political columnist and deputy editor; and Magnus Lisman, its feature editor. Several have complained of pressure from editors to give their articles a more conservative slant, especially those concerning the policies of Mr. Thatcher or President Ronald Reagan.

Bonn Rejects Vienna Offer To Negotiate For Refugees

United Press International

BONN — The West German government declined Wednesday an Austrian offer to help more than 100 East German defectors who are refusing to leave Bonn's embassy in Prague until they receive permission to emigrate to the West.

This remains, unfortunately, a problem between West Germany and East Germany, "a government spokesman said. "Only with East Germany's cooperation can it be resolved."

The spokesman expressed his government's thanks to Chancellor Fred Sinowatz for making the offer and said Bonn "greatly appreciates the understanding it shows."

Mr. Sinowatz had said Austria would be willing to mediate on behalf of the defectors in the embassy on condition that "all sides request it to do so."

He also noted that no such request had been made by Czechoslovakia, West or East Germany.

Mr. Sinowatz's offer of help responded to a personal appeal for his intervention by the Frankfurt-based International Society for Human Rights.

The group told Mr. Sinowatz in a telegram: "The situation is hopeless, and only the mediation of a neutral state can help these people."

The West German spokesman said efforts to resolve the Prague embassy problem continued; he declined to give details on negotiations with East Berlin for fear of prejudicing the outcome.

He said Bonn's basic position would remain unchanged: any East German refugees was wanted although the embassy was closed to further visitors.

WORLD BRIEFS

Britain to Get 750 Million ECU Rebate

STRASBOURG, France (Reuters) — The European Parliament voted Wednesday to unblock a budget rebate to Britain of 750 million European Currency Units (\$541 million). Parliamentary sources said the vote would end a long-standing dispute with Britain and remove a major obstacle to settling the European Community's financial crisis.

West Germany, the only other net contributor to the EC budget with Britain, will get 211 million ECUs as a refund to compensate for its contribution toward the British refund.

The refunds were agreed to at the community's Stuttgart summit conference last December to recompense London for an imbalance in the EC budget to favor of more intensively farmed states. But Britain's efforts to obtain the refund, on the 1983 budget, were repeatedly frustrated by opponents among the nine other member governments and in the European Parliament.

The way for a positive vote by Parliament was cleared when community ministers agreed at a meeting in Luxembourg last week to provide one billion ECUs of additional financing this year to prevent the group from running out of cash. Community officials said the money would be paid to Britain and West Germany over the next few weeks in small amounts.

Chile Arrests 7 Opposition Leaders

SANTIAGO (Reuters) — Seven prominent political opponents of President Augusto Pinochet of Chile have been jailed for organizing anti-government protests last month, witnesses said. The seven include Gabriel Valdés, the former foreign minister who is president of the Christian Democratic Party, Mario Sharpe, president of the Democratic Alliance, and Enrique Silva Cimma, president of the Radical Party.

They were taken to Santiago's main prison Tuesday after being told by Judge Arnaldo Toro that he was indicting them on charges under internal security laws. Lawyers for the seven said they were studying an appeal against the ruling but had not yet decided whether to seek bail. The leaders of last month's protests blame government forces for the violence in which nine persons were killed.

The judge indicted the seven on only one charge, an addition to the 1957 internal security law passed by the military junta last October specifically to try to choke off anti-government protests. Mr. Valdés remarked Tuesday that he was indicted and jailed on similar charges last year before the new amendment was passed, but that he was freed when higher courts ruled that peaceful protest was not a crime.

EC-Third World Talks Bugged Down

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Talks between ministers of the European Community and 64 Third World countries on renewing a wide-ranging trade and aid pact were bogged down in detail Wednesday as they entered their final phase, diplomats said.

Special working groups were trying to resolve internal differences within the 10-nation European Community on an overall package to enable it to arrive at a final negotiating position at a joint session later Wednesday, but progress was very slow, they said.

Many issues remain unresolved a year after the start of talks aimed at replacing the second Lomé agreement between the community and the African, Caribbean and Pacific states that expires in February. The most important matter in dispute is a Third World demand for a big increase in the community's proposed five-year aid to compensate for inflation.

French Crack Down on Illegal Aliens

PARIS (Reuters) — The French government announced Wednesday a new crackdown on illegal immigrants but stressed the need to fight racism and to help foreign workers already legally settled in France.

Social Affairs Minister Georgina Dufoux said that under the new measures frontier controls would be stepped up, foreign workers' families would face stricter entry procedures and tougher penalties would be applied to the illegal immigrants and to companies employing them. At the same time training and housing for legal foreign workers would be improved and anti-discrimination organizations would be able to take legal action on behalf of victims of racial crime.

There are an estimated four million foreigners in France. About 1.5 million from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia are the main targets of the anti-immigrant right. Mrs. Dufoux said illegal immigration was rising but that it was impossible to estimate the number of cases each year.

Egypt, Jordan Discuss Palestinians

AMMAN, Jordan (Reuters) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt said here Wednesday that he had discussed the prospects of finding a just solution to the Palestinian issue with King Hussein of Jordan, the official Jordanian news agency Petra reported.

Mr. Mubarak, who is on the second day of a three-day state visit to Jordan, made the remarks before flying to the Red Sea port of Aqaba with King Hussein for more talks apparently aimed at a new Middle East peace strategy.

Petra quoted Mr. Mubarak as saying: "Jordan is a principal element in the Palestinian cause by virtue of its organic link with this cause." Apparently referring to the disputed leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Mubarak urged the Palestinians to unify ranks "so that efforts being made for a just settlement of your cause do not go to waste."

U.S. Considers Grounding Airline

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Federal Aviation Administration said it was considering sanctions, including grounding, against the airline whose jet flew 500 miles off course and came within 15 minutes of straying over a heavily guarded Soviet naval base on Sept. 29.

The South Pacific Island Airways Boeing 707 was intercepted by Norwegian fighter planes on the way from Anchorage, Alaska, to Amsterdam, according to the Norwegian Defense Ministry. It was carrying 120 Fiji troops bound for Middle East peacekeeping duties.

The Federal Aviation Administration said Tuesday that the charter craft operated by South Pacific Island Airways, based in Honolulu, had violated its operating rights by flying over the polar route. The agency said that special navigational skills or equipment were required to fly in the area. "SPIA did not meet this requirement and was not authorized to make the flight," the agency said.

New Limits on Diplomats in Kabul

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Afghanistan has further limited the movements of foreign diplomats living in Kabul after a wave of guerrilla attacks in the city last month, Western diplomats said Wednesday.

They said the Afghan Foreign Ministry issued maps for foreign embassies and missions last month that narrowed the areas of central Kabul diplomats are allowed to visit freely. The few non-Communist diplomats in Kabul, mostly skeleton staffs of embassies and United Nations agencies, were already limited to two or three neighborhoods where their homes and offices are located.

The diplomats said the new limits banned foreigners from several areas near installations of the Soviet Army, which has about 115,000 men in Afghanistan fighting rebels. Since July, rockets have hit the U.S. Embassy gate, the Iranian Embassy and a UN diplomat's house and landed near the houses of several other foreigners.

For the Record

Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger arrived Wednesday in Suresa, Italy, for a planning meeting of NATO defense ministers expected to focus on nuclear weapons control and missile deployment. (Reuters)

The mayors of France's 51 major cities Wednesday called for an emergency plan for the country's "new poor," estimated to number 350,000 families. They are mainly families of France's 2,250,000 million jobless workers whose unemployment benefits have run out. (AFP)

The Yugoslav prosecutor has demanded death sentences for nine ethnic Albanians on trial with six others for anti-state activity in Pristina, the capital of Kosovo province, the Communist Party newspaper Borba reported Wednesday. The death penalty was asked for those charged with planting explosive devices between June 1981 and March 1984. (AFP)

The University of Iceland in Reykjavik reopened and an airport blockade was lifted Wednesday during the seventh day of a strike by 17,000 government workers. The civil service strike and a separate printers' strike have left most of Iceland's 230,000 people without mail service, public transport and newspapers. (AP)

President Hafez al-Assad of Syria will visit the Soviet Union in mid-October, officials said here Wednesday. They did not give the exact date or length of the visit. (AFP)

Bulgarian Is Executed For Letter Bomb Deaths

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Bulgaria announced the execution on Wednesday of a man for planting a letter bomb that killed three persons.

Disident exiles in Vienna said the Communist state also had put two others to death recently for political bombings.

The state-run BTA news agency said the sentencing of Plamen Antonov Penchev was pronounced on July 4.

It was the second bombing officially confirmed by Bulgaria and seemed to contradict earlier versions that only one such incident had occurred.

The Bulgarian news agency, in what it said was the verbatim text of a "public notice released by the prosecutor general's office," as carried in today's press, did not say when or how Mr. Penchev was executed nor explain his motives for the deed.

A disident in Vienna said two other men had been executed recently for bombings. While he could not provide firm identities, the source said neither of them was called Penchev.

On Sept. 20, Bulgaria, reacting to rumors of a state of bombings, acknowledged there was truth to one reported incident, but denied it was politically motivated. The Bulgarian media said a bomb explosion on Aug. 30 at Plovdiv train station was "an accident of vulgarly criminal nature."

Polish Miner Dies in Collapse

Reuters

WARSAW — A coal miner was killed and two were trapped when an underground wall collapsed at a pit near Katowice in southern Poland Tuesday, a mining ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

UN Honors 3 U.S. Seamen For Saving 85 'Boat People'

New York Times Service

GENEVA — Three American seamen have received an international award for rescuing at great risk 85 Vietnamese "boat people" adrift in a storm in the South China Sea in September 1983.

The recipients were Captain Lewis M. Hiller, the master of the 94,000-ton tanker Rose City, and two crew members, Jeffrey H. Kass and Gregg Turay. The award, the Nansen Medal, was presented here Monday by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Poul S. Hartling of Denmark, on behalf of a special committee.

Since Vietnamese began fleeing their country in great numbers in 1975, accounts have multiplied of their small, often disabled, boats being ignored by merchant vessels whose masters are eager to avoid the often time consuming, and thus expensive, formalities of bringing the refugees to land.

Mr. Quach, who now works as a laborer in a Philadelphia furniture factory, said in an interview from the United States that he was particularly grateful to Mr. Kass, 31.

Mr. Kass swam through turbulent seas at night to save Mr. Quach, 43, and his 8-year-old son, who had clung to a lifesaver for two hours. "He saved not only our lives but that of my wife, who remained behind in Vietnam," Mr. Quach said. "She would have committed suicide if our son had drowned."

The principal message of the high commissioner's speech was to plead with the maritime industry to obey the moral law of the sea that Captain Hiller said he followed without hesitation. "I felt totally obliged to stop and offer any assistance I could," said Captain Hiller, 55, of Lakehurst, New Jersey.

Peres Proposes UN Force For South Lebanon Security

(Continued from Page 1)

general, Antoine Lahad, to prevent Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas from returning to the border area.

Syria and the Lebanese government, which is under strong Syrian influence, have insisted that General Lahad's force be disbanded.

The continuing disagreement over the status of the South Lebanese Army has been the principal reason behind the unwillingness of the United States to act as mediator in new indirect negotiations between Israel and Syria on a withdrawal arrangement.

However, Mr. Peres said that Israel wanted security in the western region to be organized in successive zones moving northward into Lebanon from the Israeli border to the Awali River, where the Israelis now are dug in. He said these zones should be policed by Israeli troops at the border, then by General Lahad's force, UN forces and the Lebanese Army.

A small UN force, the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, has been based in southern Lebanon since 1978 but, conceived initially as a lightly armed security force, it has been hampered by the superior weapons possessed by most Lebanese militias.

The prime minister refused to say on how far and how quickly Israel would withdraw if the conditions he described were not met.

For the time being, I would prefer not to spell out all possibilities because I believe that a low profile and quiet diplomacy is more efficient," he said.

Shamir Offers Caution

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir warned Wednesday that Israel would remain in Lebanon if the Syrian and Lebanese governments failed to provide security agreements. The Associated Press reported from Tel Aviv.

Mr. Shamir, who is Mr. Peres's chief political rival in the new bipartisan government, appeared to have reservations about the prime minister's statement in the United States that Israel's cabinet would decide on a withdrawal plan within a month and pull its forces out of southern Lebanon six to eight months later.

"I hope that Prime Minister Peres will bring his proposals before the cabinet and we will discuss it and take the necessary decisions," said Mr. Shamir, who is scheduled to take over as prime minister in two years.

Mr. Shamir suggested that Mr. Peres's optimism about Israeli troop withdrawals might have been based on his talks with U.S. officials, but he added that there was no firm indication that Washington was ready to act as mediator between Israel and Lebanon and Syria.

Reagan Taking Silicon Valley

(Continued from Page 1)

thousands of young, educated professionals here.

In the minds of Democrats, independents and liberals alike, this election represents a rejection of the big government, big spending, and big social programs in the Democratic Party's past that they believe Walter F. Mondale has typified. More than one person called this election the last hurrah for the old Democratic Party.

"The good news is that Mondale is going to lose and we'll see the end of the traditional Democratic Party we have known," said Regis McKenna. He is a successful Silicon Valley entrepreneur who has raised money for such Democrats as Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and former Governor Edmund G. Brown of California.

"I see that as good because there's a whole generation of young Democratic politicians coming up that are different," he said.

A second theme, even more striking and perhaps more significant, concerns the hunger for political and economic stability after a long period of what many viewed as national instability and failure.

"What I see people out here wanting is stability," said Larry Stone, another former mayor and liberal Democrat with a successful real estate and investment business. "Not just stability of the government and the economic system, but of the political process. I don't think they realize it consciously, but subconsciously they know we haven't had a president for 25 years who has served a full two terms."

"The political process didn't get any better by doing that," he said. "I think the country is subconsciously in need of stability, an end to the uncertainties each time we pick or throw out another president. Let's go two terms with one individual and see what it's like."

That thought came up repeatedly in interviews with a cross-section of citizens. The most startling example came from a history professor at California State University at Hayward.

Richard C. Raack, 56, comes out of what he describes as a "left-liberal background." His father was a union leader in Los Angeles, and after he got his Ph.D. from Harvard he supported such social causes as civil rights, protests of the Vietnam War and free speech demonstrations at Berkeley.

"I realize now I should have voted for Reagan in 1980. I probably will vote for him in 1984. It would be an advantage for the country to have more continuity in its politics, that I'm convinced of. The present political system is just self-destructive, and if it changes again after four years we're all the more tragically caught up in instability."

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FLIGHT
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Mr. Bush spent only 90 minutes Tuesday on debate preparations. In recent days he has been studying material on domestic and foreign affairs, taking questions from his staff and holding full dress rehearsals with Representative Lynn M. Martin, a Republican of Illinois standing in for Ms. Ferraro.

Ms. Ferraro, on the other hand, was in virtual isolation Tuesday and Wednesday in preparation for the debate, which is to be held Thursday evening in Philadelphia.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

An Offer in El Salvador

It is not just his political neck that President José Napoleón Duarte risks with the offer to talk to El Salvador's leftist guerrillas. The violent right has slaughtered many Salvadoran democrats for entertaining the same idea. Yet Mr. Duarte, from the forum of the United Nations, says that unconditional discussions can begin next week in La Palma, a town near the Honduran border. The guerrillas instantly accepted, if a neutral observer attends.

What is going on here? The honest answer is that Mr. Duarte's calculations are not obvious. He may well agree with the Pentagon's assessment that the tide of battle is shifting to the government's side. Or, less securely, he may be trying to use diplomacy to ward off an expected guerrilla offensive in the fall dry season. He might even be moving ahead of his American allies, figuring that they will restrain him less during the U.S. election campaign.

In any case, the State Department says it had no advance warning that Mr. Duarte was going to abandon his recent skepticism about wide-ranging talks with guerrillas.

In a bid to end a civil war that has taken 50,000 lives since 1979, he now offers leftists a new chance not only in local elections, which they have rejected, but perhaps in a national plebiscite. To the leftists' demand for guarantees of safety and participation in the interim,

pre-election regime, Mr. Duarte responds with a promise of "safety and security of a political place within a pluralistic, democratic constitutional system" — or a possible role in the government plus a general amnesty.

Until this speech, Mr. Duarte had been saying he was ready to talk but not to negotiate. His new proposals surely sound like an agenda for negotiation. And he has shown some authority over the rightist death squads. Mr. Duarte's approach certainly accords with the spirit of the regional peace treaty that has been proposed by the Contadora countries — Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama — and encouraged by Europeans whose support he has gained. Nicaragua's acceptance of that treaty may also become a factor in the calculations of Salvadorans.

The obstacles, of course, are awesome. Hard-liners in the Salvadoran armed forces, thirsting for victory over the guerrillas, may still be strong enough to thwart Mr. Duarte. Whether the leftist insurgents can settle for much less than their vision of victory also remains to be seen.

It is only a small space that has opened in this blemish, but Mr. Duarte deserves applause for venturing forth with an offer to find a way to end a bitter yet deadlocked war.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reactors for Qadhafi?

The Belgian government says it is considering a proposal to sell \$1 billion worth of nuclear equipment to Libya. It is difficult to think of a worse idea — more irresponsible, more dangerous, more likely to lead to spectacular violation of the world's fragile rules against the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The Belgians can argue that they have very high unemployment and need to export. But high unemployment does not begin to justify nuclear sales to Colonel Qadhafi.

The Belgians say they would sell only civilian power equipment and only for peaceful purposes. That is transparent. Once the equipment is delivered, neither the Belgians nor anyone outside Tripoli will have much control over the purposes to which it is put.

Ever since rising oil prices made them rich in the early 1970s, the Libyans have been trying to buy nuclear weapons. Frustrated in that endeavor, they now appear to be seeking another route to the same goal. To extract plutonium from a power reactor's spent fuel requires a reprocessing plant and, as the Belgians will point out, the Libyans do not have one.

Not yet. But there have been reports that Libya has been contributing funds, for purposes that seem self-evident, to Pakistan's attempt to build reprocessing capability.

Libya has no shortage of energy. It is up in its ears in oil. It is thinly populated and has almost no industry outside the oil fields. Its

need for huge and expensive new power sources is not obvious. What do the Belgians suppose the Libyans want reactors for?

Harry Truman once said that, as president, he spent most of his time trying to persuade people to do things that they ought to have the sense to do without being asked. The diplomats who try to preserve the nonproliferation code can say the same thing. Among other governments, the United States has been renegeing with Belgium.

But, unfortunately, it has not been renegeing as effectively as it might. The American protests against nuclear sales to Libya come at a moment when the U.S. Defense Department, which frequently seems to carry on its own independent foreign policy, is embroiled with Belgium over sales of machine tools to the Soviet Union. The machine tools are neither unique nor crucial. They are merely a target in the Defense Department's continuing campaign to deny to the Russians all imports of any strategic significance — except, of course, American grain.

By even contemplating nuclear sales to Libya, the Belgian government betrays a disarming confusion in its sense of what is truly important. As for the United States, the disproportionate vehemence of its attacks on the machine tools shipments shows that it is not exempt from the same charge.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Tone of the Campaign

It is apparent that the Louisville debate has changed the terms of the presidential campaign. The Democrats, sulky in the face of what seemed impending defeat, were nipping at the heels of a nominee who was the overwhelming choice of the party's insiders. Now they are cheering him on. The Republicans, so giddy about a long-term realignment and recapture of working control of both houses of Congress. Now they are arguing vehemently that everybody else is misinterpreting the debate.

Most insiders still assume Ronald Reagan will win. But there is far less confidence, or fear, that the Republicans will make major gains in the congressional elections. A week ago Representative Newt Gingrich, a Georgia Republican, said the White House had made a commitment to go all out for Republican candidates to the House if the debates went well. The hope was that Mr. Reagan's personal popularity, and the ideas and policies for

which he stands strongly could be used to rally support for many little-known and often modestly financed challengers.

Now many politicians doubt that there will be such an effort, at least before the Kansas City debate on Oct. 21. One reason is that any drop in Mr. Reagan's popularity percentage in the polls will put him near 50 percent, a level that may make his managers nervous. Another reason is that the president was not very successful in conveying the themes and ideas that are essential in this nation of adept ticket-splitting, to any coast-to-coast effect. Finally, the rise in Democrats' morale, if sustained, will result in higher turnout, enough to make the difference in a dozen or so House races.

Most Republican challengers will still be happy to see the president in their districts and will not shy away from him on the platform. But on the other side, more Democrats will be copying up to Walter Mondale.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Marcos's Troubled Future

U.S. officials are now openly expressing their apprehension about the rapidly declining conditions in the Philippines. In part these concerns are prompted by the special relationship between the United States and its longtime colony. But another motivation is also clear. The United States is moving to put distance between itself and President Ferdinand E.

Marcos, whose 19 years in power may be nearing a chaotic end.

The Reagan administration has been quickly urging Mr. Marcos to accept reforms. But Mr. Marcos, supported by the army, seems in no hurry of acting in an orderly way to lessen his grip on the Philippines. What Washington fears is that events may soon snatch away remaining freedom of action out of his hands.

— Los Angeles Times.

Nuclear Deterrence: It May Work Best at a Minimum

By Alexander Yanov

ANN ARBOR, Michigan — Twenty years ago Sunday, on Oct. 14, 1964, Nikita S. Khrushchev was ousted from office, and the nuclear arms race started in earnest.

What followed was two decades of mindless competition that wasted an enormous amount of energy and talent, generating fear and devouring hundreds of billions of dollars, without adding even a single dollar's worth to U.S. security. Was this monstrous turn of events inevitable or was it a human error, an avoidable accident that let the genie out of the bottle? Let us look at the history.

The Russians first deployed intercontinental ballistic missiles in 1958, opening what Americans then called the "missile gap." The intelligence community reported that "possibly as early as late 1959" the Soviet Union could deploy enough missiles "in smash or paralyze the Strategic Air Command's U.S. bases." Independent journalists estimated that the Russians would have 1,000 missiles by 1961, 2,000 by 1963. Given

that Moscow would need only 100 to 175 to wipe out the Strategic Air Command, it was predicted that nuclear catastrophe could occur as soon as late 1959.

But 1959 passed without incident. So did 1960. By 1961, it became clear that the Russians had not even begun the vast anticipated deployment of SS-6 missiles. Even in 1963, they had only a handful of such weapons. Meanwhile, the United States continued to add to its arsenal, and by April 1964 America's intercontinental missile force was four times larger than the Soviet Union's.

Mr. Khrushchev must have been under great pressure, from the military and within the Politburo, to close the widening gap. Yet he made no serious bid to overcome the U.S. advantage. It was only after his overthrow that the Soviet leadership began to deploy in earnest — by then, it was a second generation of missiles, the SS-9 — launching the first

real heat of the nuclear arms race.

Why did Mr. Khrushchev hold off?

Some historians believe that he decided — no one can explain why — that the first generation of Soviet

missiles was not suitable for widespread deployment. This may be true, but it would imply that he consciously accepted an enormous Soviet inferiority in the face of an American buildup, oriented, many believed at the time, toward first-strike capability. Robert S. McNamara, then secretary of defense, said in a recent interview that this would have "scared the hell" out of him if he were the Soviet defense minister. It would certainly have scared Mr. Khrushchev if, like Mr. McNamara and many American strategists, he believed in the notion of "nuclear parity" — believed, that is, that each side must match the other missile for missile.

The picture changes considerably, however, if we assume that Mr. Khrushchev adhered to the alternative

strategic doctrine known as "minimum deterrence," which considers strategic "inferiority" simply irrelevant in the nuclear age.

This doctrine had a number of American proponents, most of them in the navy, even in the early 1960s. Admiral Arleigh Burke summarized it very well in 1959: "In making our retaliatory force secure from enemy attack, we do not need great numbers of missiles and bombers. Whether the U.S.S.R. has one-half as many or several times as many missiles as the United States is really academic as long as we have the assured capability to destroy Russia and as long as the Soviets know it and are really convinced of it."

True, Nikita Khrushchev never explicitly endorsed this notion. And his version of minimum deterrence was undoubtedly quite different from Admiral Burke's. The American officer proposed to rely on submarines, while Mr. Khrushchev would surely

have chosen land-based intercontinental missiles in hardened silos. (That, from the beginning, was the Russian's preferred mode, and it would at the time — before either side could equip their weapons to knock out so-called hard targets — have promised virtual invulnerability from enemy attack.) What the two men had in common, however, was a strategic philosophy that defeats the purpose of the nuclear arms race.

Why else, after all, did Mr. Khrushchev write so scornfully of the nuclear arms race once he was removed from office? (He noted in his memoirs, for example: "Once we had equipped ourselves with the missiles, airplanes, submarine fleet and nuclear warheads needed for our defense, we were able to reconsider our military budget.") Why else did he not hurry to close the missile gap? Why else was there no nuclear arms race as long as he stayed in office?

In the end, both Arleigh Burke and Nikita Khrushchev were defeated by a consensus of nuclear strategists in Washington and Moscow. But this hardly changes the significance of their efforts to resist the arms race.

The competition could have been avoided: The genie was let out of the bottle by a human error of major proportion — the epochal defeat of minimum deterrence. Can the genie be put back where it belongs? Not, I suggest, unless we reconsider our rejection of minimum deterrence.

Mr. Khrushchev's version is clearly unfeasible now — technically obsolete in the age of "hard-target kill capabilities." But Admiral Burke's version is still sound, and it will be sound for at least another decade. Far into the 1990s, America will be able to rely on the retaliatory force of its submarines. And by 2000, they could be replaced by small missiles made invulnerable by their mobility.

Americans and Russians must disabuse themselves of the notion that bigger is better and that each side must always keep up. With minimum deterrence we can deprive the nuclear arms race of meaning.

The writer, literary editor of the New Republic, is author of "Nuclear War, Nuclear Peace." He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

The writer, who left the Soviet Union in 1974, teaches political science at the University of Michigan. He contributed this view to The New York Times.

Idealism Is Not the Most Responsible Approach

By Leon Wieseltier

NEW YORK — The nuclear debate of recent years has consisted of a contest between idealism and realism. It is easy to understand that idealism has become the more popular inspiration. All the good rhetoric, and a lot of the bad reality, seems to be on its side.

The threat of nuclear war is intolerable. It breeds impatience; and it is idealism in its many forms that most honors that impatience. By idealism I mean the broad variety of dramatic denunciations to the nuclear predicament that have been proposed — the abolition of the arms race, the abolition of nuclear weapons, the abolition of war, the abolition of sovereign states, the abolition of the evil in man. These are all solutions that are commensurate with the ultimate scale of the problem. We are contemplating, after all, the possibility that the worlds of culture and nature may someday be destroyed.

Moreover, it is emotionally very difficult to make do with the idea that the greatest threat to human history should be met with concepts of management — which is what the idea of deterrence asks. And yet idealism is not the most responsible approach to the nuclear danger. Indeed, it is the very magnitude of the danger that makes idealism the least responsible method of anti-nuclear thought and anti-nuclear action.

Realism — that is, deterrence uncomplicatedly conceived — deserves to be defended against its idealist critics, for two good reasons. First, if you really respect the horror of a nuclear holocaust, you will think and act very coolly about it. Attempting the abolitions mentioned above could create a whole new class of instabilities that could have the infernal and ironic consequence of setting the whole thing off.

Of no abolitionist is this more true, by the way, than of Ronald Reagan. When he promised to save the United States, and eventually the Soviet Union, from the nuclear situation with a "Star Wars" system of defense, the president placed himself prominently in the camp of the idealists. But even the beginning of an attempt to implement a defense of U.S. cities against Soviet missiles could shatter the strategic stability that has characterized superpower relations in the nuclear area for decades.

Second, it must be impressed upon the public how very remote is the realization of any of the nuclear abolitionists' dreams. There are now about 50,000 nuclear weapons in the American and Soviet arsenals. The world will not be safe, we may all agree, until all or most of these weapons are actually dismantled, until the president of the United States and the leader of the Soviet Union instruct their subordinates to pass out the screwdrivers. If you believe the nuclear winter scenario, at least 49,000 of these deadly devices will simply have to disappear.

Is it really defeatism to suggest that this is not likely to happen? Certainly arms control will not accomplish it. If President Reagan and Konstantin Chernenko sign a piece of paper written by George Kennan, according to which each side will cut its arsenal in half, each side will still possess power in destroy the world. Moreover, not even universal nuclear disarmament will erase the knowledge of how to build the weapon again — or the will to do so.

Deterrence, then, is an accurate description of reality for a very long

time to come. We are stuck with it, there are no alternatives for a certain amount of fatalism about history after Hiroshima. And since we are stuck with it, it is a dangerous thing to discredit. Fatalism, however, is not the same thing as despair. There is deterrence properly managed and deterrence improperly managed. A great deal hangs on the distinction.

In the area of strategy, deterrence properly managed requires a firm and forthright rejection of any notion that a nuclear war can be prosecuted like a conventional war, that it can be limited or controlled. In the area of force structure, it requires a rejection of any weapons system that will upset the tender but tangible nuclear balance; the MX missile deserves the death it is about to meet at the hands of Congress, the precise nature of cruise missiles needs to be more carefully thought out, the D-5 missile of the Trident-2 submarine should be

improved more for its range than for its accuracy, and so on.

In the area of arms control, a "walk in the woods" type of compromise on intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe should be made (the failure to make it so far lies primarily with the Russians); the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks should be resumed, this time with a realistic American proposal; the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty should be reaffirmed; and talks should quickly commence on the banning of weapons from space. (I know of no strategic problem on Earth that has a solution in space, and in this matter there is still time.)

It will be apparent from the above that realism is not exactly the sexiest or the most satisfying way to address the danger. Moreover, even the most devout advocate of deterrence must agree that it may fail. Deterrence is a fraud, too; they, too, dream of disarmament. But nobody so far has

shown precisely how we get from here to there. And until somebody does, it would be well to lower the intellectual and political temperature, and calmly discuss what it is precisely that we can do.

I propose a division of intellectual and political labor: Let those who insist that there must be an idea that will end the nuclear arms race keep searching for the idea. They do not deserve to be scorned. But neither do those who insist that in the interim the danger must also be managed.

As Irving Howe has observed, there is the politics of the near and the politics of the far. Nuclear politics must allow for both. After all, when it is the destruction of the world that we are talking about, it is an honorable thing to trouble about the here and the now. Somebody has to.

The writer, literary editor of the New Republic, is author of "Nuclear War, Nuclear Peace." He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

The Cynical Agreement on Chad

By Dominique Moisi

PARIS — As French soldiers begin to leave Chad, hoping the Libyans will do the same, the curtain is about to fall on the latest act of a play that can have no happy ending.

If the goal of diplomacy is to achieve compromises and minimize immediate risks, France has played its part well. French tenacity has prevailed over Colonel Qadhafi's ambitious intentions. In August 1983, President François Mitterrand told Le Monde that France's objectives in Chad were to force the Libyans to accept a reciprocal withdrawal, while refusing to engage in political talks on the future of Chad, a process to be left to the Africans through institutions such as the Organization of African Unity.

The French presence in Chad aimed at deterring the regime of President Hissène Habré in N'jamena. Its ambition was not to reconquer lost territory in the north or to cancel the de facto partition on the ground. The French had decided not to prevent a Libyan takeover of Faya-Largeau, judging a pre-emptive air attack to be too risky. But they ran the risk of bogging

down French troops in a financially costly and seemingly endless operation.

The recent agreement between France and Libya — sealed over the heads of the Chadians, though Mr. Habré was later invited to Paris in an effort to smooth ruffled feathers — is a marriage of convenience between two frustrated parties. For the Libyan aggressor, Chad was proving to be more burden than asset. (The Middle East was always a higher priority for Colonel Qadhafi than was his African ambitions.)

In Chad, the relationship between Libyan soldiers and Goukouni Oueddei's rebel forces had been slowly deteriorating. In Libya itself, Colonel Qadhafi's rule was increasingly contested, as the weight of his adventurous foreign policy raised both economic and political burdens.

Perhaps having learned from the diplomatic isolation of Iran, Colonel Qadhafi wanted to present Libya under a new and more moderate guise. This goal presupposed an agreement with Morocco, the generally conservative partner of the United States, an agreement King Hassan II welcomed for his own Saharan reasons. It also meant a settlement with France over Chad.

For the French, intervention went beyond Chad itself. It served to demonstrate French credibility in Francophone Africa. Chad was not to become the African counterpart to what Iran became for the United States in the Gulf region. But such a goal was proving economically costly — and France was keenly aware of the limitations on all parties in Chad.

France was not ready to engage its soldiers in a desperate bid to recreate an artificial country, one that was largely the product of colonization. The behavior of other African countries, with their mixture of hypocrisy and escapism, did not entice France to do any more for African unity. Above all, the French and Libyans shared a common frustration with and ultimately neglect of, if not actual contempt for, Chad.

The prospect of legislative elections also encouraged Mr. Mitterrand to close the Chadian dossier, at least temporarily, despite misgivings over any settlement with the unpredictable Colonel Qadhafi. But France had in wait for Libya to play its own part first.

The *détente* between France and Libya over Chad had not closed the channels of communication between the two countries. The multifaceted, intricate process of negotiation warmed up suddenly in April, when Colonel Qadhafi, through the intermediary of former Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria, dropped his hopes of altering the political status quo in Chad and accepted the notion of a simultaneous



Hissène Habré.

withdrawal of French and Libyan forces, with no stipulation on who holds power in N'jamena.

He reiterated his proposal in May, in an interview with Eric Rouleau, a senior editor of Le Monde. From then, the negotiation proceeded to a final and apparently successful outcome.

Mr. Mitterrand's surprise visit to Hassan II, a symbolic and positive acknowledgment of Libya's treaty of union with Morocco (and a gesture, that could only irritate Algeria), aimed at ensuring that Libya's new free hand in the Maghreb would not revitalize its African ambition, and thus block a French-Libyan accord.

France's pessimism about the future of Chad is matched only by its optimism about the possibility of dealing with Colonel Qadhafi. The French assume that Libya can only be sincere, at least in the short run, in its desire to withdraw troops from Chad. The French calculate that logistical difficulties balance out Libya's geographic proximity and that it would be more difficult for Colonel Qadhafi to send troops back to Chad than for the French to do so. Only time will tell whether France has gambled correctly.

Meanwhile, the new agreement constitutes an undeniable success for Mr. Mitterrand. It was greeted in France with the same consensus that accompanied the decision to intervene.

But such a success should not hide the fact that the Chadian quagmire is left open. And once again Western democracies have followed their own ambiguous paths in dealing with Libya's Colonel Qadhafi.

The writer, associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales and editor of its journal, *Politique Européenne*, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.



Moammar Qadhafi.

Debate: Openings Reagan Could Have Exploited

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — There is no dissent from Reagan partisans that their man came off second-best to Walter Mondale in their first debate. "For all practical purposes, the election campaign was finished before the debate started," said a Republican economist with close White House ties. "Now, be [Mr. Mondale] has a new life, and it's a campaign in which they have to go out, and protect that lead all over again."

A quick survey of several Democratic and Republican officials who are involved in preparations for the Reagan-Mondale and Bush-Ferraro debates, or who had a hand in the Carter-Reagan debate of 1980, produced a near-unanimous conclusion: Mr. Mondale outscored the president not only on substantive points, but in his forceful and convincing presentation. In contrast to earlier televised appearances, Mr. Mondale was not shrill — and his effort to be gracious and respectful to the president was a touch of class.

Overall, Mr. Mondale kept the president on the defensive on economic issues, despite the uncontested fact that a recovery from recession is, as Mr. Reagan said, in its 11th month. Mr. Reagan's effort to disgorge a succession of statistics worked to his disadvantage; Mr. Mondale mar-

shaled his own numbers in a more understandable way.

Mr. Mondale was able to pursue so well the question of the budget deficit that the Mr. Reagan lost his poise, to the point of asserting incorrectly that "Social Security has nothing to do with balancing a budget or erasing or lowering the deficit."

The president said that Social Security funds are kept in a separate trust fund — which used to be the case. But for more than 20 years, the United States has operated under the so-called unified budget in which all funds are commingled.

That is why Social Security has become such an issue, and why President Reagan himself appointed the Greenspan commission, which recommended changes in the system to reduce the potential drain of Social Security payments on the total national budget.

This gaffe is harder to excuse than the president's assertion that "there is no connection" between the budget deficit and high interest rates. This was a weak — and boring — response to Mr. Mondale's sober assessment that the deficit had pushed up interest rates and the dollar to unacceptable levels, interfering with exports.

It was a regurgitation of a shallow analysis by the Treasury Department, which stands nakedly alone in its assessment. It is rejected, as Mr. Mondale snapped back, by almost every economist and businessman he knows. Mr. Mondale might have added that the "no connection" theory is rejected by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Bank for International Settlements and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Cleverly, Mr. Mondale introduced the question of fairness of the tax system by using Vice President George Bush's returns to allege that in 1983, using tax preferences, "one of the wealthiest Americans" paid taxes at the rate of only 12.8 percent.

The president's response was ineffective on this point; in fact, he botched the opportunity to point out that Mr. Mondale had offered no tax reform plan, and that the Democrats' proposal to remove tax indexation would hit lower-income groups harder than the wealthy.

Mr. Reagan also failed to attack in other economic areas where Mr. Mondale is vulnerable. For example, Mr. Reagan might well have asked Mr. Mondale to produce specifics on

\$8 billion worth of new "discretionary" spending cuts that he has included in his budget-reduction program.

Unless Mr. Mondale fudged and ducked, he would have had to admit that some of that will have to come out of Medicare and other so-called entitlement programs. That would have taken the edge off Mr. Mondale's effective charge that Mr. Reagan had tried to cut \$20 billion out of Medicare, after denying any such intention during his debate with Jimmy Carter in 1980.

Mr. Reagan missed another good possibility by failing to challenge Mr. Mondale's restatement of his essentially protectionist position: It is one thing to complain, as Mr. Mondale did, that 1984 is "the worst trade year in American history" — that, after all, shows the need to bring the dollar down by reducing the deficit.

But it is quite another to complain that these heavy deficits "are swamping the nation with cheap imports." Mr. Reagan has asserted that his administration believes in free and open trade. But his recent actions have been tainted with protectionism, and his failure to call Mr. Mondale on this issue indicates that he is making a grab for votes in the "rust belt" not unlike Mr. Mondale's.

The Washington Post.

LETTER

Moroccan History

Regarding the report "Living Like a King in Morocco" (Oct. 3):

Edward Schumacher writes: "Morocco endured only about 40 years as a French colony." The word "endured" is derogatory. Morocco was a colony but a protectorate. It retained its own monarch, its local administration and its customs from 1912 to independence in 1956, a period of 44 years, not "about 40."

One should not forget that Casablanca consisted of just a few huts back in 1917 and that the French built a remarkable network of roads. The part played by Marshall Louis Lyautey — as first administrator of the protectorate — in his efforts to promote a modern and free Morocco should not be overlooked.

J.G. GAUTIER,
Hyères, France.

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FROM OUR OCT. 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Diplomat Recalled from China

WASHINGTON — The reasons which induced Mr. Philander Chase Knapp, the Secretary of State, to recall Mr. Crane, the newly appointed Minister in China, to Washington, to receive additional instructions, may be of the highest international importance, but at the present time the matter suggests a comedy rather than a tragedy. Mr. Crane, who frankly admits that he knows nothing about diplomacy, has confessed to newspaper correspondents that he does not believe that he has been recalled because he made injudicious speeches. He has explained that he told President W.H. Taft that he did not think he was qualified to make speeches, and that the President told him to go ahead and do the best he could. Mr. Crane added, with naivete, that he did. He has displayed almost as much curiosity as his interviewers to know the reason for his recall.

1934: The Quid Pro Quo of Trade

PARIS — Secretary of State Cordell Hull cited tenaciously his principles that are sound and tried. At a moment when his colleagues are calling for further restrictions against foreign imports, and Germany, among others, is insisting on the principle of equalizing imports with exports on a dollar-for-dollar basis in the trade with each country, Mr. Hull comes out in favor of lowering the artificial barriers to trade and points out the economic unsoundness as well as the political disadvantages of the theory of equalization of trade. "I haven't been able to take any stock in the narrow quid pro quo policy of balancing trade between every two nations," he said; and, with an optimism which refuses to be downed by the evidence to the contrary, he added that he could not believe that "the nations of the world are hell-bent on suicide, economically speaking."

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Hands Seen as Culprit in Spreading Colds

Researchers in U.S. Report That 'a Viricidal' Nose Tissue Is the Best Prevention

By Christine Russell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After more than a decade of work, an increasing body of scientific evidence suggests that the common cold is spread chiefly by hand contamination rather than by coughing or sneezing, according to researchers.

Teams from the University of Virginia and the University of Wisconsin reported Tuesday on studies showing that a new chemically treated version of Kleenex, a tissue made by Kimberly-Clark Corp., is highly effective in stopping the spread of the most common illness by killing cold viruses before they get on the hands.

But the Virginia research also shows that a less costly, old-fashioned approach — wiping one's nose frequently with regular facial tissue — and keeping one's hands clean — may be about as effective.

A cold sufferer may contaminate his hands while blowing his nose or sneezing and then transfer the har-

dy organisms by touching others or by touching household objects where the viruses may live for hours or days.

The strongest proponent of a new "viricidal" or virus-killing tissue is its pioneer, Dr. Elliot C. Dick, a University of Wisconsin researcher who reported Tuesday to a meeting here on infectious diseases that the new tissue has proved 100 percent effective in stopping the spread of cold viruses under experimental conditions.

In his tests, in which student volunteers purposely infected with cold viruses played poker with healthy men for 12-hour stretches, the new tissue far surpassed the performance of the cotton handkerchiefs carried by generations of cold sufferers.

Dr. Dick, who began testing the idea in Antarctica in the 1970s, said that in two recent tests with the virus-killing tissue, none of the 24 healthy volunteers got sick. But in the cotton handkerchief trial, 58 percent — 14 out of 24 — of the people

who were exposed to a cold caught one.

He said a single square inch of the specially treated three-ply tissue can destroy 100,000 virus particles in one minute, or about 80 percent of the viruses present. The tissue is impregnated with three compounds — citric and malic acids, found in fruits, and sodium lauryl sulfate, used in toothpaste — that are considered nontoxic to humans but deadly to rhinoviruses, the most common cold viruses.

In a separate experiment at the University of Virginia, Dr. J. Owen Hendley and Dr. Jack Gwaltney Jr. also found that the chemically treated tissue was highly effective, with none of 24 exposed research subjects developing a cold if the sufferers used the tissue. Both sets of research were funded by Kimberly-Clark, the tissue's manufacturer.

But Dr. Hendley found to his surprise that the "control" tissue, regular tissue without any special treatment, was also quite effective. Only three of the 25 persons who

were exposed to cold sufferers who frequently used regular tissue became infected. But if cold sufferers used no tissue at all, about half of the people they exposed to the viruses got sick.

Dr. Hendley noted that it has been difficult to prove exactly how colds spread, but he and his colleagues have concluded that the most likely route is through the hands of a cold sufferer touching infected nostrils where the viruses are concentrated.

In fact, says Dr. Hendley, although most adults would deny it, his studies found through direct observation of a crowd of medical professionals for an hour in a large lecture hall, one of three people would pick or rub their noses in such a way that viruses would be transmitted if they had a cold. "I was stunned," he said. "Imagine what happens with kids."

The scientists presented their latest findings at the 24th Annual Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy.

DOONESBURY



Shultz Leaves to Discuss Peace Talks With Duarte

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz set out Wednesday for El Salvador to discuss with President José Napoleón Duarte next week's talks between him and leftist rebels.

The guerrilla leaders on Tuesday formally accepted Mr. Duarte's offer to meet Monday in the northern village of La Palma. In Mexico

City, however, a rebel leader said Wednesday that the acceptance "does not in any way mean we are laying down our arms."

Although the rebels listed as a condition for their participation the attendance at the talks of senior officers of the Salvadoran Army, a Salvadoran government official said he believed that the condition would not prevent the meeting from taking place.

Mr. Shultz was expected to reaffirm to Mr. Duarte the long-standing U.S. opposition to any agreement with the rebels based on granting them a role in government that they have not won in an election. Mr. Duarte also opposes any such offer.

The insurgents thus far have refused to take part in an election, alleging that the safety of leftist candidates could not be assured by the government.

Mr. Shultz planned to spend about four hours in El Salvador before flying to Panama, where he will attend the inauguration Thurs-

day of President Nicolás Ardito Barletta.

After a day in Panama, Mr. Shultz will fly to Mexico for an overnight stay.

■ Why Now? Diplomats Ask

James LeMayne of The New York Times reported from Mexico City: The rebels' agreement to talk set off a flurry of speculation among diplomats in the region about Mr. Duarte's motives in choosing to meet the guerrillas at this time.

In telephone interviews, West European, U.S. and Latin American diplomats noted that Oct. 15, the date Mr. Duarte has chosen to meet the rebels, is also the day on which the five Central American countries are to reply to a draft regional peace treaty proposed by the so-called Contadora countries.

They suggested that Mr. Duarte's invitation was a political response to an equally unexpected announcement by the Nicaraguan government that it would accept the proposed treaty without revisions.

By offering to meet Salvadoran guerrilla leaders, the diplomats said, Mr. Duarte has issued a headline-catching answer to the Sandinistas that immediately carries out the draft Contadora accord's demand for negotiations to end civil conflicts.

The Oct. 15 date also has special political significance in El Salvador, marking the anniversary of the 1979 reformist military coup that set off the civil war.

Guerrilla units have celebrated the anniversary of the coup in the past by launching spectacular attacks on Salvadoran military and economic targets.

U.S. officials in Washington have predicted a major guerrilla offensive beginning in mid-October, when torrential seasonal rains slacken.

By offering to talk before an offensive can begin, Mr. Duarte appears to be positioning himself to place the guerrillas on the political defensive should they decide to pursue military measures.

Chess Championship Rouses Soviet Passions

By William J. Eaton
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — With millions of people following every move, two Soviet men are locked in quiet combat for world chess supremacy. The reigning champion, Anatoli Karpov, has taken a virtually unbeatable 4-0 lead over his challenger, Gary Kasparov. The first to achieve six victories wins the match.

On Monday, Mr. Kasparov decided against any risks despite his trailing Mr. Karpov and settled for a draw after only 15 moves.

But the lopsided score has not diminished interest in the contest in a nation with a 1,000-year chess tradition and four million registered players.

The 1,300 spectators who squeeze into the elegant Hall of Columns to watch each game sit in hushed attention, with the silence broken only by an excited buzz when a crucial move is made.

Millions of others, gathered in chess clubs all over the Soviet Union, receive play-by-play accounts from the site. Two special chess bulletins are broadcast each playing day on Soviet radio and television.

Mr. Karpov, 33, has been champion since Bobby Fischer, of the United States, defeated him in 1975,

relinquishing the title without moving a pawn.

Mr. Kasparov, 21, the new boy wonder of the Soviet chess world, has failed to crack Mr. Karpov's defenses, and experts wonder if he can salvage even a single victory from the match.

Several of the assembled grandmasters and chess buffs, in fact, nostalgically recalled Mr. Fischer's world title triumph over Boris Spassky in 1972 and speculated on the outcome of a match today between the now-retired Mr. Fischer and Mr. Karpov, much the way American boxing fans argue about who would win: Jack Dempsey or Muhammad Ali.

Chess is a passion in the Soviet Union, ranking second only to soccer in popularity. The Central Chess Club publishes 25 to 30 chess books a year that become instant sell-outs, even in editions of 100,000.

The club has a library of 10,000 books and a secret catalog of 100,000 reference cards on chess wisdom that the club's devotees term "our Pentagon, our secret weapon" in international matches.

Lenin, the revolutionary father of the country, was a chess player along with such other compatriots as Peter the Great, Tolstoy and Pushkin.



Anatoli Karpov, left, the world chess champion, watching the challenger, Gary Kasparov.

chess set from the Bolshevik Central Committee with red and white pieces to represent the Red Army and the White Russian forces in the civil war that followed the 1917 Bolshevik takeover.

Each piece represented a political figure. Chess legend has it that Trotsky, who coordinated the Red Army in the fighting, was depicted as a red castle but later, after he was purged, the piece was bleached and transferred to the opposing side.

Chess was first played in Russia in the 9th or 10th century, historians say, arriving from Persia or

perhaps India, where the game is believed to have originated.

Foreigners who visited Russia in the 16th and 17th centuries reported on the game's popularity, and national and international competitions began at the end of the 19th century.

With the development of a Russian school of chess, the game flourished in the Soviet Union. Hundreds of thousands of school children, some as young as 8 years old, play in tournaments each year.

The 70 Soviet grandmasters receive a monthly payment of 300 rubles (\$360) and some of the top

players are allowed that special status symbol, a foreign car, as well.

Not all remain in favor. Boris Spassky, for example, was sharply criticized after losing to Mr. Fischer in 1972 and eventually moved to France.

Victor Korchnoi, another top Soviet player, defected in 1976 and now lives in Switzerland. Soviet antagonism to Mr. Korchnoi was so strong that when he played Mr. Karpov for the world championship in 1978 and 1981 he was identified in the Soviet press only as "the challenger," not by name.

High Court Gets Church-State Appeal

By Philip Hager
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, accepting another case testing the barrier between church and state, has agreed to decide the constitutionality of a \$3-billion U.S. program that allows public school teachers to conduct classes for disadvantaged children in religious schools.

The justices will review an appellate court ruling that invalidated provisions of the government program, which permits remedial instruction for almost 200,000 private school children in the United States, mostly in low-income urban communities.

The action Tuesday further expands the court's already weighty

docket of church-state cases for the current term.

The justices also will decide by next summer whether public school teachers can hold a "moment of silence" to permit voluntary prayer and meditation in the classroom; whether states can force employers to allow workers a day off on the Sabbath; and — in a case similar to the one accepted Tuesday — whether local school districts, using state funds, can send public school teachers into religious schools to hold remedial classes.


The new case involves the use of U.S. grants under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 for remedial reading, mathematics and language classes in the city of New York. Under that program, the largest of its kind, about 13 percent of the 300,000 students involved attend

nonpublic schools — most of them Catholic.

The program was challenged by a group of taxpayers who contended that constitutional prohibitions against government establishment of religion were violated by tax-funded instruction in church-affiliated schools. In July, the U.S. 2d Circuit Court of Appeals in New York upheld the challenge.

The Reagan administration and New York school officials joined with parents of parochial school students in asking the justices to review the appellate ruling. The Department of Justice, in a brief, called the program the "nation's largest, most important and most successful" plan for improving the education of disadvantaged children and said there was no evidence of excessive "entanglement" between church and state.


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SCIENCE

IN BRIEF

Researchers Make Progress in Delaying the Declines of Age

Antidote Developed for Spider Bite

NASHVILLE, Tennessee (UPI) — An antidote for the poisonous venom of the brown recluse spider has been developed at Vanderbilt University Medical Center in Nashville.

Several thousand people are bitten by the brown recluse spider in the United States each year. Although its bite is rarely fatal, it causes gnawing and long-lasting flesh wounds. Its greatest danger is to infants and the elderly, who are more vulnerable to its poison.

Loxosceles reclusa, about a quarter of an inch long, is a brown spider with a violin-shaped marking on its back and usually lives in wood piles, attics and other secluded places. Its fangs inject venom that virtually destroys flesh that comes in contact with it, often causing permanent disfigurement. Bite victims have been known to develop holes in their flesh ranging from a quarter-inch to more than 6 inches (2.5 centimeters) across.

Brain Damage in Rats Is Reversed

NEW YORK (AP) — Researchers have found a method of treating rats whose brains had damage similar to that of human victims of Huntington's disease, a debilitating, deadly illness.

The researchers at the University of Lund in Sweden say they reversed some of the effects of the damage by injecting brain tissue from fetal rats into the affected areas. The researchers, reporting their findings in *Nature*, a British weekly journal, said it was unclear exactly how the transplants eased the symptoms.

Symptoms of the disease, which killed the folk singer Woody Guthrie, usually show up between ages 35 and 45 and progress slowly. The disease can lead to uncontrolled movement in all parts of the body, loss of speech and ability to swallow, impairment of short-term memory, judgment and ability to organize, and hallucinations and severe depression.

Heart Tests More Frequent in U.S.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Americans with high blood pressure, or hypertension, undergo two to 40 times as many high-technology and laboratory tests as their British counterparts, but it is uncertain which group is getting better health care, researchers say.

The most frequently done test, according to a study released by the Journal of the American Medical Association, was the electrocardiogram, a measure of heart function. It was used 40 times more often in the United States than in England. Glucose tolerance tests were used about equally, while other tests were used about two to nearly eight times as often by Americans.

Dr. Arnold Epstein, a member of the Institute for Health Research at Harvard School of Public Health, was the author of the report. The study, in which three doctors in London also participated, said further research is needed to determine whether less frequent testing harms patients or represents more cost-effective health care. The study noted both populations have similar life expectancies.

Data Given on Continent Separation

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (UPI) — The strongest evidence to date for continuous separation of Europe and North America has been reported, based on simultaneous observations in Sweden and the United States of radio emissions from geosynchronous satellites.

The findings were reported by Dr. Irwin I. Shapiro, director of the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics in Cambridge, Massachusetts. There is ample geologic evidence that the Atlantic Ocean has long been getting wider at an average rate recently estimated at 0.67 inches (2.6 centimeters) a year. Dr. Shapiro described information received from radio telescopes at Fort Davis, Texas, and Onsala, Sweden, which had conducted 47 joint observing sessions, each with about 150 observations. Analysis of the results showed an annual separation rate of 0.83 inches with an error margin of 0.24 inches.

Heavy Snoring Tied to Heart Disease

SYDNEY (Reuters) — Habitual snorers are more likely to contract heart disease and hypertension than those who sleep silently, according to a study by two doctors.

Snoring can also cause sleepiness in the day and affect sexual performance, according to the report by Nicholas Saunders, professor of medicine at Newcastle University, and Les Olson of Westwood Hospital in Sydney. The doctors found that about 20 percent of Australians snored, and about 50 percent of middle-aged and elderly people snored.

They said there was no evidence that occasional snorers were at risk. Heavy snorers were more prone to car and industrial accidents, however, and drinking alcohol made snoring worse, they found.

Sunglasses Urged for Cataract Victims

WASHINGTON (UPI) — There will be an upsurge in retinal disease unless cataract victims protect their eyes from damaging ultraviolet light, an ophthalmologist says.

Dr. Sidney Lerman, a professor of ophthalmology at Emory University School of Medicine in Atlanta, said cataract victims who have had their natural lenses removed should wear special sunglasses to block ultraviolet light, even if they have had permanent plastic lenses implanted. Most popular commercial sunglasses do not block transmission of ultraviolet light, he said, so cataract patients should wear only medically approved brands.

"As intraocular lenses are inserted into patients who are much younger and are going to live longer, we will probably see an explosion of retinal degenerative disease during the next decade" unless implant wearers and those whose lenses have been removed wear proper sunglasses, Dr. Lerman said.

Nuclear Test Checks Called Reliable

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (UPI) — Verification of underground nuclear tests has reached the stage where a nuclear test ban could be negotiated without either superpower worrying about the other side cheating, a well-known seismologist says.

Speaking at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Lynn R. Sykes, a Columbia University seismologist, said, "Underground nuclear tests can be verified with high reliability down to explosions of extremely small size." The Soviet Union and the United States have been hindered in negotiating a nuclear test ban by the problem of distinguishing underground explosions from earthquakes.

Mr. Sykes said most large disturbances can almost immediately be discounted by their location, which is easily obtained by comparing the times at which the shock waves reached seismographs around the world. Of those disturbances that occur near where a test might take place, Mr. Sykes said, all but a very few can be eliminated because they are too deep.

Caffeine Is Seen as Possible Insecticide

By Warren E. Leary

WASHINGTON — Caffeine and related compounds are natural insecticides that help coffee, tea and cocoa plants ward off damaging pests, and someday could be used to safely protect food crops, a Harvard scientist says.

In a report in the journal *Science*, Dr. James A. Nathanson, a neurologist at Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital, said the natural function of caffeine in plants has been a mystery, even though it has been used for centuries as a stimulant by millions of people.

"Despite all of the research that has been done on caffeine in mammals, on one to my knowledge has ever determined why it is present in plants," he said. "Over time, plants have developed certain defenses to protect themselves against insects, and we suspected that caffeine might have been present for that purpose — as a natural insecticide."

Tests with powdered tea and coffee, as well as with pure caffeine and related compounds, found that they disturbed the behavior and growth of numerous insects and their larvae, Dr. Nathanson's report said.

The mosquito larvae, for instance, became so uncoordinated with exposure to these compounds that they could not swim to the water's surface for air and drowned.

In concentrated doses, the test substances killed the

Device to Help Voiceless Will Be Tested

United Press International

PITTSBURGH — A device that would enable the voiceless to speak is to be implanted soon in a woman who has lost her voice because of cancer. The device, which is to be implanted in the mouth like a dental plate, was designed by a University of Pittsburgh premedical student.

By Jane E. Brody

New York Times Service

FROM King David, who is said to have wooed young virgins in the hope of absorbing their vitality, to modern-day enthusiasts for fetal-tissue injections and vitamin E megadoses, people have been trying to stave off aging.

Now medical researchers say that medical advances and new insight into aging in recent years point to real progress against mankind's most unrelenting enemy.

Some of the biological hallmarks of age can be delayed, the researchers say, resulting in increased vitality in later years. It is a vigor that will be needed in light of longevity trends.

The studies demonstrate that the average life expectancy has been significantly extended, and there is every reason to suppose that it will continue to be as premature deaths from chronic ailments such as heart disease, stroke and some cancers are prevented. Experts predict that a century from now the average American woman will live to be 90, the average man something less.

Moreover, it seems possible that the maximum life span will be extended, too, from the present limit of about 115 years to as many as 140 years. That is conceivable, in the view of these researchers, if people are willing to forgo the excesses of modern affluence and instead adhere to dietary limitations and other changes in living habits.

In their search to find ways to delay the loss of vigor and health that now often accompanies aging, researchers have discovered that some of the biological and mental declines characteristic of old age are actually disease processes, not inevitable consequences of living long, and that some of these diseases are preventable or treatable.

"We used to think that all biological functions declined with age," said Dr. Edward L. Schneider, deputy director of the National Institute on Aging. "Now we know that certain important physiological processes stay the same, such as the output of the heart under stress and intelligence."

He added, "We also know that problems like arthritis, osteoporosis and senile dementia are really diseases that we may be able to eliminate" through various known and yet-to-be-discovered methods of prevention and treatment. For example, osteoporosis — the weakening of bones with age that is a leading killer and crippler of the elderly — is now believed to be preventable by increasing calcium in the diet, encouraging lifelong physical activity and perhaps treating women with estrogens after menopause.

In another example cited by Dr. Schneider, research in the past five years has begun to unravel the biochemical mysteries of Alzheimer's disease, offering the prospect that this severely dementing illness may eventually yield to a drug treatment or preventive.

The goal of current research on aging is not the discovery of some elixir of youth that would eliminate mortality. Rather, it is to increase the proportion of people who live long, healthy and productive lives and ultimately succumb not to disease but to the unstoppable biological declines of old age.

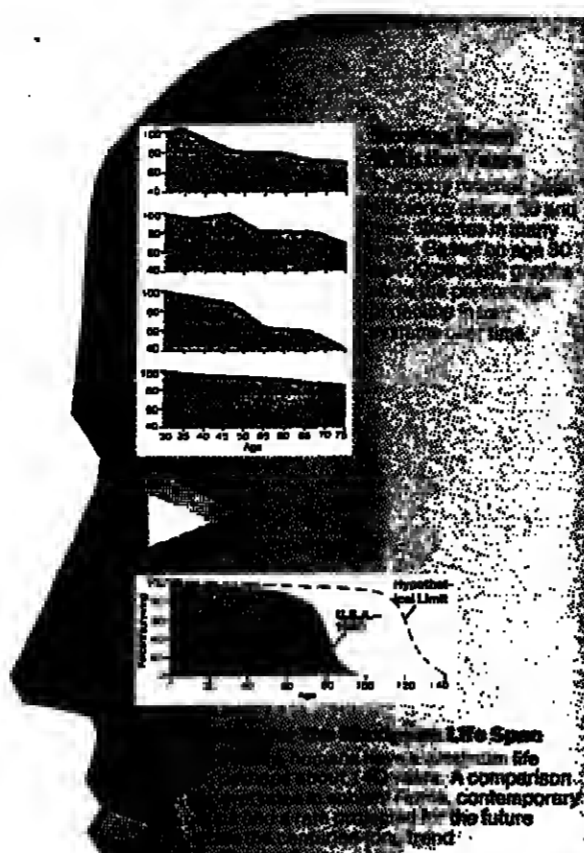
According to a report by the late Dr. Robert R. Kohn, a pathologist at Case Western Reserve University, at least 30 percent of the deaths of people older than 85 years are not caused by disease, but by an inability to withstand bodily insults that would be minor traumas in a younger person. Dr. Kohn suggested that "senescence" be viewed as an acceptable cause of death. Some elderly people are vigorous until shortly before their death, they tend to die quickly, perhaps after a brief illness with what is not usually considered a fatal disease.

Crucial among the declines of senescence is a loss of immune defenses, especially those needed to fight off infections. That is why pneumonia is such a common cause

of death among the elderly but not among younger people. Contrary to general impressions, however, cancer — which in part reflects a failure of the immune system — does not become increasingly common in very old people. The peak in cancer incidence and mortality occurs between the ages of 45 and 65, after which cancer risk levels off.

Whereas cancer accounts for 30 percent of the deaths among people from the ages of 65 to 69, it is the cause of death in only 12 percent of those over 80.

The importance of a "youthful" immune system is apparent in the study of 17 healthy people ranging in age from 100 to 103 years that was conducted by Dr. John S.



Many of the main causes of death in 1900 have been conquered, presenting modern medicine with a new hierarchy of life to overcome.

David Sauter/The New York Times

Thompson and his colleagues at the University of Kentucky. They found that the centenarians' immune systems functioned on a level comparable with those of considerably younger though still elderly people. The researchers point out that about 10 or 12 out of every 100,000 Americans will live to be 100, "of which at least a third will be physically active, mentally alert, and free of any major active disease."

The dramatic increase in life expectancy of middle-aged and elderly Americans that has occurred since the mid-1960s is testimony to recent progress in warding off what were once thought to be inevitable ravages of age. A decline in deaths from heart disease and stroke has been primarily responsible for the fact that people over 65 today represent the fastest growing segment of the population. Among the factors believed responsible for this turnaround in cardiovascular deaths are the decline in cigarette smoking, detection and treatment of high blood pressure and, to an unknown extent, changes in diet and exercise patterns.

ALTHOUGH many scientists are now hopeful that various debilitating diseases of old age can eventually be conquered, they also warn that, in the absence of such progress, a higher proportion of society will be spending long years with chronic ailments.

However, studies recently summarized by Dr. Takashi Makinodan of the National Institute on Aging suggest that it may be possible to "manipulate" the immune system to head off the declines that accompany aging.

Dr. Makinodan cited two approaches: selectively changing the immune system by altering diet and lowering body temperature or by treatment with drugs or surgery, and the more futuristic possibility of replenishing or rejuvenating the immune system by injecting immune cells from young donors or from the individual's own cells that were put in storage during youth.

Dr. Roy L. Walford, a pathologist at the School of Medicine of the University of California at Los Angeles and the author of "Maximum Life Span" (W. W. Norton, and Avon), has been a leading proponent of dietary manipulation and is now experimenting on himself in hope of proving his point.

He cites studies in the past 50 years, including several of his own, which repeatedly showed that "undernutrition without malnutrition" can actually increase the life span, not just the average length of life.

Extrapolating from studies in mice, rats and fish, among other animals, he believes that by gradually restricting caloric intake to about 45 percent less than that needed to maintain a "normal" body weight,

people could live to a maximum of 140 years. At the same time, he believes, the declines in body functions that accompany age would be retarded.

Although in initial studies of dietary restrictions the cutback in calories (but not in essential nutrients) was started in infancy, recent research has shown that even when begun in middle age, a gradual reduction in calories consumed and, consequently, in body weight, can prolong healthy life. In the animal studies, this manipulation has delayed age-related declines in immunity, held cancer, kidney disease and autoimmune diseases at bay and led to prolonged vigor.

Among the 1,300 centenarians interviewed in the United States by the Social Security Administration and Osborn Segerberg Jr., author of "Living to be 100" (Charles Scribner's Sons), enjoyment of work and a strong will to live emerged as the dominant common theme among them. Most had lived quiet, circumscribed, independent lives, were content with their lot, ate a balanced diet, were devoted to family and religion, worked hard and enjoyed it but had no high ambitions, regrets, self-pity or combative attitudes.

The importance of social ties and "life satisfaction" to longevity was highlighted in a study of nearly 5,000 men and women in Alameda County, California, by Dr. Lester Breslow and his colleagues at the University of California at Los Angeles. They found that the death rate was more than double among the men and nearly triple among the women with the fewest social connections, as compared with those who had the most social contacts. A similar increase in mortality was noted among those who expressed the least satisfaction with life.

In an interview, the scientist cited human evidence that lends support to the animal findings. In virtually every society in which a large proportion of people live to be old, the people are small and their fat and caloric consumption is low. Okinawans, for example, have the lowest intake of calories, sugar and salt and the smallest physique among the peoples of Japan; they also have the highest rate of centenarians and the greatest prevalence of healthy old people.

Dr. M. John Murray, a cardiologist at the University of Minnesota, reported that the 11 centenarians among the Hunzans he studied in Pakistan were small — about 5 feet 3 inches (1.6 meters) tall and weighing 100 pounds (45 kilograms), on average — and ate less than 1,500 calories a day. He found few of the

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

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DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL

for its International Secretariat in London

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NYSE Most Actives					
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	174,356	118.57	118.24	117.75	+2.10
AT&T	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
GE	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
AMER	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
AMER	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
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AMER	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	174,356	118.57	118.24	117.75	+2.10
Transp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Comp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Indus	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Transp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Comp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Indus	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Transp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Comp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10

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Comp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Indus	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Transp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10

NYSE Closing					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Indus	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Transp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
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Comp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Indus	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Transp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10

AMEX Diaries					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Indus	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Transp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Comp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Indus	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Transp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Comp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Indus	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Transp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10

NASDAQ Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Indus	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Transp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
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Indus	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
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Indus	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Transp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10

At 3 P.M.: N.Y. Trade Moderate

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were lower late Wednesday afternoon in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, off 13 points at midsession, was down 4.74 to 1,170.38 an hour before the close. It fell 2.76 to 1,175.13 Tuesday, the lowest closing level since it finished at 1,166.08 on Aug. 2.

Some analysts said the Dow was testing the 1,170 level. If it holds, they contend, the market

will rally. If it fails, many predict it could fall to the 1,130 area.

Declining stocks led advancing one by a ratio of nearly 3 to 1. Volume was about 73.2 million shares, compared with 61.5 million in the corresponding period Tuesday.

Analysts said investors were disturbed that Congress has failed to increase the debt ceiling, which has raised questions about the outlook for interest rates in the coming weeks.

A \$5.5 billion auction of seven-year notes slated for Wednesday was postponed until Oct. 16. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, who warned that legislative inaction was boosting government costs, announced a schedule of sales stretching through the rest of this month and into November.

But investors were encouraged Bankers Trust lowered its broker-loan rate to 11 percent from 11 1/2 percent after the rates banks charge one

another dropped to 9 1/2 percent. They traded at 10 percent late Tuesday.

Analysts said the rates probably would be volatile during the day as banks settle with each other for the past week. These rates, which set the pace for other interest charges, have declined the past month, leading some experts to speculate the Federal Reserve has eased credit. Others are not certain.

"The selling of the past several weeks has been precipitated by lower earnings projections on an almost daily basis," said Keith Herrell of Drexel Burnham Lambert.

"This weakens the case for owning stocks and portfolio managers are dumping them," Mr. Herrell said. "And that is knocking the averages down. We feel the Dow Jones average will drop to 1,150 or lower."

On the trading floor, Sears, Roebuck was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues and lower with a block of 739,400 shares at 30. Morgan Stanley lowered its earnings estimates and took the stock off its recommended list.

IBM, which was scheduled to report its third-quarter earnings Thursday, was lower at midday. Analysts said if the figures don't match estimates, the market could run into heavy selling.

Teledyne, which reported third-quarter earnings of \$8.32 a share versus \$3.53 a year ago, was sharply lower. Tax breaks accounted for a large part of the recent earnings.

General Motors was active. The stock lost 1 1/2 Tuesday because investors were disturbed that a UAW vote on a proposed three-year contract was close. Rejection would mean a nationwide strike.

Standard & Poor's Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Indus	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Transp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
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Indus	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Transp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Indus	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Transp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Comp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Indus	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Transp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Comp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Indus	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Transp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10

AMEX Stock Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Indus	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Transp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Comp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Indus	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Transp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Comp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Indus	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10
Transp	118,577	102.54	102.54	102.54	+2.10

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KRUGERRAND
Money you can trust.

(Continued on Page 10)

By PHILLIP H. WIGGINS
New York Times Service

Signs indicate that cosmetics stocks are positioned for above-average performance.

That estimate did not include an expected gain of \$40 million to \$50 million from the sale of Tiffany & Co., the New York

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

to Reuters. He said an agreement with the fund is expected soon.]

nices around the world, said the export manager of a furniture company included in the Tokyo exhibit.



up from 3.081 the day before.

Nomura Securities International, Inc.
assisting the Underwriter in the distribution of the securities

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

2 Swedish Forest Firms See Record 1984 Profits

By Juris Kaza
International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM—Two of Sweden's largest forest-products companies said Wednesday that they each expect record earnings of more than 1 billion kronor (\$115 million) in 1984.

In interim reports, Stora Kopparberg said its earnings rose 89 percent in pretax earnings in the first eight months. Analysts, however, cautioned that the figures may represent a cyclical peak for the industry.

Stora Kopparberg said pretax profits surged 346 percent in the first eight months to 799 million kronor, from 179 million kronor a year earlier. But it remarked that earnings had been unusually low in the first eight months of 1984.

The company forecast earnings of 1.1 billion kronor for all of 1984. This would be double the 1983 figure of 516 million kronor and a 10-percent increase over the forecast in the previous interim report.

Widow, Daughter of Disney Seen Widening Role in Firm

By Michael Blumstein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—The widow and one daughter of Walt Disney have informally joined together and hired the Wall Street firm of Dillon, Read & Co. to advise them about their holdings in Walt Disney Productions.

Analysts said the two might now seek to exert more control over the company.

In a filing Tuesday with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, Lillian B. Disney and her daughter, Sharon Disney Lund, said they held a 5.5-percent stake in the company. They said they had hired Dillon, Read to "consider alternative means by which their interests may more effectively be represented in the policies and direction" of the company.

Philips to Join Siemens in Chip Project

AMSTERDAM—Two of Western Europe's largest electronics companies, Philips NV of the Netherlands and Siemens AG of West Germany, are planning a 3-billion-guilder (\$900 million) joint project to develop highly advanced electronic computer chips, according to Dutch television.

The project, intended to help Europe narrow the lead that the United States and Japan have established in microelectronics, is due to be announced by Philips on Thursday, according to a report Tuesday on NOS, the Netherlands public broadcasting organization.

A Dutch Economics Ministry spokesman confirmed that the two companies planned a large joint project to develop new chips, but refused to give figures. A Philips spokesman declined comment.

NOS said Philips would provide about one-third of the 3 billion guilders and Siemens half. The remainder would come from the Dutch and West German governments, with the Dutch providing 200 million guilders and the West Germans 300 million guilders.

The two companies would concentrate on the development of so-called superchips.

11 U.S. Defense Firms Form High-Tech Group

By Michael Schrage
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—Eleven major U.S. defense contractors who depend on sophisticated computer software plan to form a research group to study new ways to produce computer programs and explore advanced artificial-intelligence software techniques.

The companies, most of them in the aerospace business, have hired BTG Inc. of Vienna, Virginia, to develop a plan for their venture.

Participants in the proposed Software Productivity Consortium include TRW Inc., Boeing Co., E-Systems, General Dynamics Corp., Ford Aerospace & Communications Corp., GTE Government Systems Corp., Lockheed Missiles & Space Co., McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co., Rockwell International Co., United Technologies Corp. and Science Applications International Corp.

"We want to increase software productivity in these companies by orders of magnitude," said V. Edward Joos, a TRW executive based in San Diego who heads the consortium effort.

"If you look at these companies, you see that software's not our major line—it's not our bread and butter," he said. But most high-

technology military contractors have computers in their products and need sophisticated software to make them work.

Edward H. Bersoff, president of BTG, said participants in the project "typically have not had the appropriate resources to spend on software research because they've focused on applications."

Pooling their research resources is a way for the companies to get the economies of scale necessary to make breakthroughs in software technology, he said.

In many respects, the Software Productivity Consortium is similar to Microelectronics & Computer Technology Corp., which is based in Austin, Texas. This 19-corporation computer research and development effort began operation last year after the Justice Department decided not to raise antitrust objections.

The new consortium is being initially budgeted at close to \$1 million and will be in the planning stage through the end of the year.

Mr. Bersoff said the research efforts will focus on hardware and software interface standards, software metrics, knowledge engineering, prototyping and reusable software.

VW and China Sign Joint-Venture Accord

BEIJING—Volkswagenwerk AG and China signed on Wednesday the first joint-venture agreement for passenger car production in China.

The VW chairman, Carl Hahn, said at a press conference that VW and China had agreed to set up Shanghai Volkswagen Automotive Co., which will have capital of 200 million Deutsche marks (\$64.9 million). They also agreed on an investment of about 500 million DM over the next six years.

Under the 25-year contract, Shanghai Volkswagen will set up a production plant with an annual output of 20,000 Santana sedans by 1989 and with the technical capacity to build up to 30,000 units on short notice, Mr. Hahn said.

He also said that a plant will be built to produce 100,000 four-cylinder engines annually by the end of 1990, 20,000 of which will be used in the Santanas. The rest will be exported to VW.

When production of both Santanas and engines reaches full volume, the joint-venture company is to employ 2,500 workers.

He said VW would take a half share in the venture. Shanghai Tractor & Automobile Plant will have 25 percent, Bank of China

Shanghai Trust & Consultancy Co. 15 percent and China National Automotive Industry Corp. 10 percent.

The cars are exclusively for sale within China, but Mr. Hahn said VW is looking for long-term export possibilities in Southeast Asia, an area where the company is poorly represented.

He acknowledged that at first, the market within China would be small because the Santanas' price, 26,000 yuan (\$10,000), represents about 30 years' wages for the average Chinese worker. Demand, he said, would come largely from taxi and fleet car services.

New Luster In Cosmetics

(Continued from Page 9)

retailer, Tiffany is being bought by an investor group for \$135.5 million.

"The cash they get from the sale of Tiffany should keep them from having to cut their dividends," Mr. Mackinnon said. "We feel that at the current 11 times earnings, the stock is not cheap."

Mr. Mackinnon said Gillette's problems had been currency-related because of the company's big foreign exposure. "From 1973 to 1974 the stock dropped from about \$64, to \$24, because of more competition and its fading image as a pure growth play," he said.

The volatility of Revlon, a company that has diversified into health care in recent years, has had a major impact on the total cosmetics group. The company's stock climbed from a February-March low of \$29 a share to a high of about \$41 a share in June, then dropped to the mid-30s. Revlon closed Tuesday at \$36.25, up \$3.75.

Mr. Mackinnon described Revlon as "a mixed bag." The company is strong domestically, he said, but has had problems overseas, particularly with Max Factor in Japan.

"On the positive side," he said, "Revlon has advanced 11.7 percent year-to-date, while the S&P 500-stock index has risen just seven-tenths of 1 percent."

France's Premier Promoter

(Continued from Page 9)

thought," an aide said. Italian officials said they would do best next year.

She later said at a news conference that she regretted Italy's "negative approach" to improving French-Italian trade generally. She cited France's 5-billion-franc deficit last year with Italy, and the fact that leading Italian companies, such as Olivetti SpA and the state-controlled IRI group, are still shunning European cooperation in favor of working with U.S. companies.

She cited as another example the fact that Italian government-backed industry has never joined the Airbus consortium of leading European aerospace companies. They are tied up by Boeing like this," she says, holding her arms forward with crossed wrists.

Later, during an interview about her French Air Force Mystere 20 aircraft, which she uses in traveling around Europe, she said she had told Prime Minister Bettino Craxi in Rome that she wanted Italy to show more willingness to participate in European ventures.

For example, on the first stop in a one-day visit to Italy last month, she listened intently to complaints of French exhibitors at the annual Milan furniture and lighting show, and later, based on what they had said, told Italian officials that she hoped French exhibitors would get better space next year.

"Giving us poor space amounts to a non-tariff barrier, and Edith did not hesitate to pitch in and tell the Italians firmly what she

COMPANY NOTES

Atlantic Richfield Co. has announced three discoveries off the Texas coast that could contain natural gas reserves of as much as 400 billion cubic feet (11.43 billion cubic meters). The company said it is making other exploratory tests in the area and plans to continue drilling through the end of the year.

CAB Industries Ltd., a Canadian producer of training simulators for the aircraft and nuclear power industries, said it expects profit gains of 33 percent this year and at least 20 percent annually in future years. Last year, the company more than doubled its earnings to 22.7 million Canadian dollars (\$17.2 million). Specific estimates for this year were not given.

Foseco-Minsep PLC said it has agreed to acquire Gibson-Homans, an Ohio-based maker of roofing products, coatings and adhesives. Under the terms, which value Gibson-Homans at \$46.6 million, Foseco-Minsep will pay \$17.5 per share of common Gibson-Homans stock.

Imperial Chemical Industries PLC is creating a four-member ac-

quisitions group to expand in sectors where it already operates. ICI said. Acquisition spending at ICI has been running at £70 million (\$85.96 million) to £90 million annually in the past two years. Industry sources said ICI is not overly looking for major takeovers but wants to build on its activities in the chemical and pharmaceutical sectors.

Jaguar Cars Ltd., which was recently sold into private ownership by BL PLC, has announced the creation of a French subsidiary, Jaguar France SA. The new unit will handle imports of Jaguar cars when the arrangement with BL's Austin-Rover France expires at the end of the year. No financial details were disclosed.

Lotus Development Corp., a Massachusetts-based maker of personal computer software, announced plans to build a \$2.5-million manufacturing plant near Dublin, Ireland.

McDonnell Douglas Corp. said it has begun modifying its F-18 jet to resolve problems with metal cracks in its tail assembly. But, it added, it

Crocker Bank Sells Offices To Prudential

SAN FRANCISCO—Crocker National Corp. has agreed to sell its headquarters complex in downtown San Francisco to Prudential Insurance Co. of America for \$358 million in cash.

For Crocker, the 14th-largest U.S. bank holding company, the sale is a means of raising much-needed cash. For Prudential, the largest U.S. life insurer, the buildings represent an addition to a real estate portfolio valued at more than \$20 billion.

The sale agreement, announced Tuesday, includes 137 million square feet (123,300 square meters) of retail and office space in the heart of San Francisco's financial district. The complex includes Crocker's 38-story headquarters building, an adjacent 22-story office building, a three-level, 60-story shopping center and a Crocker office at One Montgomery Street.

The transaction is expected to be completed before the end of the year, but Crocker will continue to occupy its present office space under a 15-year lease, the companies said.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

18 October 1984

The fund values are quotations as of the previous day. The fund values are based on the net asset value of the fund. The fund values are based on the net asset value of the fund. The fund values are based on the net asset value of the fund.

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Floating Rate Notes

Oct. 10

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CONDICIONE

NASDAQ National Market Prices

AMI
(Inc.)

Oil Output Rises in Brazil

Reuters

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazil's oil output has reached 513,000 barrels per day compared with an average of 336,000 barrels in 1983, a spokesman for the state-owned Petrobras Oil Co. said Wednesday.

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Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia.....	\$	396	198	109
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COUNTRY	1 year	6 months	3 months
Austria..... A.Sch.	3,220	1,610	850
Belgium..... B.Fr.	7,300	3,650	2,000
Denmark..... D.Dk.	1,700	850	410
Finland..... F.M.	1,120	560	300
France..... F.Fr.	3,000	1,500	280
Germany..... D.M.	4,125	2,062	1,115
Great Britain..... G.B.	41	20	10
Greece..... Gr.	12,400	6,200	3,450
Ireland..... Ir.	104	52	25
Italy..... I.It.	216,000	108,000	59,000
Japan..... J.	7,300	3,650	2,000
Netherlands..... N.H.	830	415	225
Norway..... N.Nk.	1,160	580	320
Portugal..... Esc.	11,200	5,600	3,000
Spain..... S.Sp.	17,400	8,700	4,800
Sweden..... S.S.	1,160	580	320
Switzerland..... S.Fr.	372	186	102
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East.....	\$	284	142
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia.....	\$	396	198

ART BUCHWALD

A Standing Ovation

WASHINGTON — Before we continue this election campaign, I would like everyone to please rise and give the people running this year for any office a standing ovation. The majority have put their jobs, their meager finances and their reputations on the line. Their families have suffered, their egos have been bruised and their friendships have been shattered.

I can understand why someone would run for president of the United States, or even governor. But I've always been bewildered why a person would want to enter the race for city council, county supervisor, board of education, or all the other unglamorous elective offices that have to be filled to maintain the United States' democratic form of government.

But I've always been bewildered why a person would want to enter the race for city council, county supervisor, board of education, or all the other unglamorous elective offices that have to be filled to maintain the United States' democratic form of government.



Buchwald

"How much will you give me for it?" he asked.

"Give you for what?"

"The garage. I'm selling it as is." "People usually think of a garage sale as a place where they can buy old books, lamps and stuff that has been in the attic for years," I said.

"I couldn't raise enough money for my campaign doing that. I have to sell the garage. I already mort-

gaged my house up to the hilt. I figure if I can get the money for the garage I could put three more ads in the newspaper."

"You're really determined to win, aren't you?"

"The country's future is at stake, and the people of Maryland are depending on me."

"It must be hard on the family for you to go into so much debt."

"They've been very supportive, except for my brother Al."

"What's Al's problem?"

"Well, the opposition investigated my financial situation, and although I came up clean, they found Al had been paying kickbacks for school supply contracts. So they had him indicted. He says if I hadn't been running for office they would never have found out about it."

"Al's probably just jealous of you," I said. "Your wife deserves a lot of credit for putting up with the campaign."

"She certainly does, especially after my opponent accused me of having an affair with one of my volunteers."

"She didn't believe it?"

"Oh, she believed it. But she's a good sport. She said she wouldn't file for a divorce until the campaign was over."

"I guess the one thing that makes it all worthwhile is to see how many friends you can count on when you decide to run for public office."

"What friends? They're all mad at me because after tapping them for money for my campaign I'm running 10 points behind in the polls. Most of them say if they had known how little charisma I had they would have given the money to the Reverend Moon."

"Well, you can always go back to your law firm if you don't win."

"I wish it was possible, but my partners told me they would just as soon not have me back, as they don't want to be associated with a loser."

"You really have given up a lot to run for office. If you had it to do all over again, would you still run for office?"

"Of course I would. Losing your home, your wife, your friends and your job is a small price to pay to see that the people of the state of Maryland get good government."

By Fox Butterfield

New York Times Service

HANOVER, New Hampshire — Robert Frost once wrote, "Anything I can say about New Hampshire will serve almost as well about Vermont."

"They lie like wedges, thick end to thin end and thin end to thick end," observed Frost, who lived in both states. Indeed, to many people Vermont and New Hampshire conjure up a postcard-perfect vision of New England: a rustic land of white church steeples, village greens and forested hillsides turning russet in the autumn air.

But while the two states are so close geographically and both are Republican, the popular image masks some profound differences, some rooted deep in history, that have increasingly made Vermont and New Hampshire almost the antithesis of each other.

"Northern New England is a myth," said Jere Daniell, a professor of American history at Dartmouth College here. "Vermont and New Hampshire are probably more different than alike, except in the mind of outsiders."

Vermont, despite its crusty Yankee image, is liberal, a national leader in protecting the environment, and it has the only city in the country with a Socialist mayor, Bernard Sanders of Burlington.

Although people now outnumber cows, Vermont remains predominantly pastoral, with the highest percentage of rural dwellers of any state in the nation, 66 percent, according to the Census Bureau.

Vermonters still have a mystical pride in the land, said Emory Hebard, the state treasurer, who is a former village storekeeper. "Even most of our state employees have gardens and animals. For them, what they do is second to how they live."

New Hampshire, by contrast, is heavily industrial, with the fourth-highest proportion of factory workers in the country. It is also the fastest-growing state east of the Mississippi after Florida, the Census Bureau reports.

New Hampshire has minimal environmental restrictions, unlike Vermont, which was the first state in the United States to ban billboards and the second to impose a bottle deposit law. A result is that large chunks of southern New Hampshire have turned into shopping malls, high-tech factories and condominium complexes that scar the forests and encroach on colonial hamlets.

In politics, New Hampshire is relentlessly conservative, with one of the most stridently right-wing newspapers in the country, the Manchester Union Leader. Election often turn on whether a candidate is willing to "take the pledge" by agreeing not to end New Hampshire's distinction as the only state besides Alaska to have neither a state sales nor income tax.

This year, of all 50 states, only Vermont and New Hampshire ran budget deficits. But New Hampshire's deficit was caused

Tale of Two States

Popular Image of Two Neighbors in New England

Masks Profound Differences

by its low revenue from state taxes, the lowest rate per person in the country. Most of its revenue derives from taxes on business profits and on hotel and restaurant accommodations.

Vermont's deficit was brought about by its generous state services. In fact, from 1950 to 1980, Vermont had the largest percentage increase in government spending per person of any state in the nation, said Richard Winters, a professor of government at Dartmouth. He said that while the two states were almost even in spending per person in 1950, Vermont is now sixth in the nation at \$971, New Hampshire 44th at \$647.

New Hampshire ranks among the bottom 10 in state aid to education, welfare and prisons, state figures show, and it seems proud of it. New Hampshire officials point out that, despite their schools' almost total dependence on the local property taxes, their students have achieved the highest scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Tests for the past 10 years.

"Reaganomics was alive and well in New Hampshire before the rest of the country discovered it," said Governor John Sununu, a Republican, referring to President Ronald Reagan's philosophy of letting states take care of many services the federal government might have provided.

The contrasts between the two states are apparent here. In Hanover, a quiet 18th-century college town on the banks of the Connecticut River, which divides Vermont and New Hampshire for most of their length, across a bridge is Newbury, Vermont, another lovely college town with village green and a white Congregational church.

"We have lots of faculty who live over there because they wouldn't dream of living in New Hampshire, for ideological reasons," said Daniell. He lives in Hanover, admitting to a preference for New Hampshire.

Judson Hale, editor of Yankee Magazine, which is published in New Hampshire, thinks each state contributes something different to the sense of New England.

"Vermont contributes integrity, with people like Senator George Aiken, and common sense, with its system of lay judges," he said. The citizen judge system, unique in the United States, involves people without legal training who sit with county judges and share much of their power.

"New Hampshire gives us frugality,"



Tom Ross/The New York Times

Hale continued. "You can see it everywhere, even in their humor."

He recalled meeting a poor man with nine children in Berlin, in the northern part of New Hampshire. "He barely got by, cutting some wood, shoveling snow in the winter, doing a little plumbing," he said.

"But when I remarked that he must have a hard time feeding his family, he said, 'No, I just find out what my family does I like to eat, and then I give them lots of it.'"

How the two states diverged has given rise to many theories. One commonly cited is that history directed the course. Vermont had a difficult early period, with its settlers fighting against both New York and New Hampshire for title to their land, and from 1777 to 1791 it was an independent republic. It was the first state to adopt universal suffrage and abolish slavery.

New Hampshire developed a strong aversion to government beyond its towns' borders because it was the only territory in New England ruled directly from England as a royal colony. When British authority collapsed in the American Revolution, there was no central state government, and towns took on the government functions.

New Hampshire's legislature remains unusual in that its lower house has 400 members, one for each town regardless of population. It is the third-largest legislature in the English-speaking world, after Congress and the British House of Commons.

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